

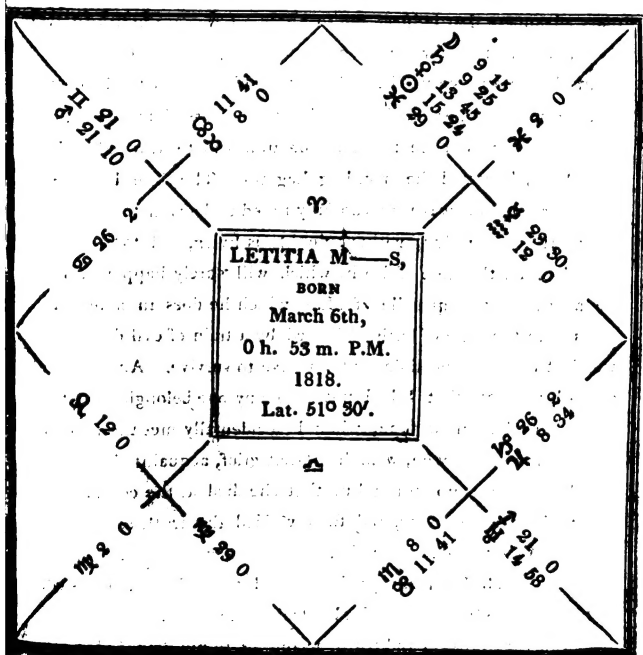
THE  
**SPIRIT OF PARTRIDGE;**  
 OR, THE  
**ASTROLOGER'S POCKET COMPANION,**  
 AND  
**GENERAL MAGAZINE.**

No. 7.]

SATURDAY.

[PRICE 4d.]

NATIVITY OF LETITIA M—S.



PLANETS' LATITUDE.

♄ 0 3    ♃ 1 39    ♀ 0 19    ♁ 2 21    ♄ 1 28    ♃ 1 52    ♀ 4 30

## TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I AM induced to give publicity to this Nativity, as a demonstrable proof of the verity of astral influence. It is the nativity of a female child, whose parents resided in the same house with me; and knowing that I made astrology my chief amusement (for I can assure you that it is not for the sake of any pecuniary advantage that induces me to apply a few spare hours to its study, but merely for my own amusement), the mother would let me have no peace until I had cast the child's nativity, in order to know whether her daughter would live to years of maturity, or whether she would be fortunate or unfortunate through life: accordingly I erected the preceding diagram. The time I believe to be correct, as it was very carefully noted and given to me soon after birth. The Sun, without doubt, is hyleg, and to him we must look for the time of death, which will surely happen when he arrives to the quartile of Mars, which he does in about six years from the time of birth, followed by a train of evil directions which it will be impossible for the native to survive. And it is an astonishing fact, that I had not seen any one belonging to the family for a length of time, when I accidentally met the mother a short time since, who, with heart-felt grief, acquainted me that her daughter was no more; but that she died at the commencement of the present year, and thus verified the truth of my prediction. What is here stated is a fact, and may be depended upon as truth, which I am always determined to abide by, and shall not attempt to justify or defend astrology any farther than I find it consonant to reason and truth, according to my own judgment.

It may be asked by the sceptics, what proof have we of planet-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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any influence excepting what the professors heretofore are pleased to ascribe to them, when; at the same time, they may have some sinister motive for so saying? In answer to which we have only to observe that wonderful and never-ceasing operation of the Moon upon the ocean, so as to cause that perpetual flux and reflux of the sea, which we term tides. Their regular increase and decrease, corresponding to her conjunction, square, and opposition with the Sun, is a convincing proof of the powerful influence of the Sun and Moon, and establishes, at once, the doctrine we contend for. Again, do we not see that those unhappy persons who labour under a deprivation of their senses have their fits more violent at the full and change of the Moon? Indeed, every subject in the creation is more or less affected by the Moon's influence: in fact, her influence and effects are so generally known, that it is almost needless to repeat them here, but for the purpose of drawing this conclusion,—that as one planet has a known and forcible action upon sublunary things, it is natural to believe that all the others are endued, in some degree, with a similar force and virtue. Again, we see that valetudinarians are affected by the least change of the weather, which change is caused by the different aspects of the planets to the luminaries; for whenever we find  $\text{h}$  in  $\text{♄}$ ,  $\text{♅}$ , or  $\text{♆}$  to them, we always find the weather cold, wet, and lowery, even in the midst of summer, unless the rays of  $\text{♄}$  or  $\text{♆}$  interpose; in which case their effects are somewhat less visible. Other instances might be adduced, which shall be treated of at some future time. But we might draw this conclusion,—if the diseases of man be affected by the stars, why not his passions? and, as his passions govern his actions, why not, by means of his passions regulate his fortune?

It may be again said, admitting the planets to have that effect

you ascribe to them, what advantage can we derive from a knowledge of futurity? Again I answer, we cannot mention a stronger instance of the advantages of prescience than what will naturally arise to every person of experience when he takes a retrospective view, and recollects the losses and inconveniences he has sustained only for the want of that foreknowledge in mundane affairs which this art of prediction supplies. The insertion of this will oblige

Your obedient servant,

J. P.

## BIOGRAPHY.

[Continued from p. 60.]

### LIFE OF ROGER BACON.

ROGER BACON, an English monk of the Franciscan order, an amazing instance of genius and learning, was born near Hchester, in Somersetshire, in the year 1214. He commenced his studies at Oxford, from whence he removed to the university of Paris, which at that time was esteemed the centre of literature, and where, it seems, he made such progress in science that he was considered the glory of that university, and there greatly caressed by several of his countrymen, particularly by Robert Grossethead, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, his great friend and patron. Having taken the degree of a Doctor, he returned to England in 1240, in the habit of the Franciscan order, being but about twenty-six years of age; but, according to some, he became a monk before he left France.

He now pursued his favourite study of experimental philosophy with unremitting ardour. In this pursuit, in experiments, instruments, and in scarce books, he informs us he spent, in the course of twenty years, no less than two thousand pounds, an amazing sum in those days, and which sum, it seems, was generously furnished to him by some of the heads of the university, to enable him the better to pursue his noble researches. But such extraordinary talents, and amazing progress in the sciences, which in that ignorant age were so little known to the rest of mankind, while they raised the admiration of the more intelligent few, could not fail to excite the envy of his illiterate fraternity, whose malice he farther drew upon him by the freedom with which he treated the clergy in his writings, sparing neither their ignorance nor their want of morals; these, therefore, found no difficulty in possessing the vulgar with the notion of Bacon's dealing with the Devil. Under this pretence he was restrained from reading lectures; his writings were confined to his convent and, at length, in 1278 he himself was imprisoned in his cell, at sixty-four years of age. However, being allowed the use of his books, he still proceeded in the rational pursuit of knowledge, correcting his former labours, and writing several curious pieces.

When Bacon had been ten years in confinement, Jerome de Astock, general of his order, who had condemned his doctrine, was chosen Pope, by the name of Nicholas IV.; and being reputed a person of great abilities, and one who had turned his thoughts to philosophical studies, Bacon resolved to apply to him for his discharge, and to shew both the usefulness and the innocence of his studies, addressed to him a treatise on the means of avoiding the infirmities of old age. What effect this had on the Pope does not appear: it did not, at least, procure an immediate discharge.

However, towards the latter end of his reign, by the interposition of some nobleman, Bacon obtained his liberty; after which he spent the remainder of his life in the college of his order, where he died in the year 1594, at eighty years of age, and was buried in the Franciscan church.

Such are the few particulars which the most diligent researches have been able to discover concerning the life of this very extraordinary man.

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### THE LIFE OF JOHN BUSHNELL, A VERY ECCENTRIC ARTIST.

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He was an admired statuary in his time. He was a scholar of Borman, who having debauched his maid servant obliged Bushnell to marry her, who immediately quitted England in disgust, staid two years in France, and thence went to Italy. He lived some time at Rome and at Venice; in the last city he made a magnificent monument of *Procuratore di san Marco*, representing the siege of Candia, and a naval engagement between the Venetians and Turks. He came home through Germany, by way of Hamburg. Some of his finest works after his return were the statues of Charles I and Charles II, at the Royal Exchange, and Sir Thomas Gresham there above stairs: his best were the Kings at Temple Bar. He carved several marble monuments, particularly one for Lord Ashburnham, in Sussex; one for Dr. Grew's wife, in Christchurch, London; one for Lord Thomond, in Northamptonshire; Cowley's and Sir Palmer Fairborn's, in Westminster Abbey, and cut a head of Mr. Talman. He had agreed to complete the

set of Kings at the Royal Exchange, but hearing that another person (we suppose Cibber) had made interest to carve some of them, he would not proceed, though he had begun six or seven.

Some of his profession asserting that though he was skilful in drapery he could not carve a naked figure, he engaged in Alexander the Great, which served to prove that his rivals were in the right, at least in what he could not do. His next whim was to demonstrate the possibility of the Trojan horse, which he had heard treated as a fable that could not be put in execution. He undertook such a wooden receptacle, and had the dimensions made in timber, intending to cover it with stucco. The head was capable of containing twelve men sitting round a table, the eyes serving for windows. Before it was half completed a storm of wind overset and demolished it; and though two vintners who had contracted with him to use his horse as a drinking-booth offered to be at the expense of erecting it again, he was too much disappointed to recommence it. This project cost him £500. Another, of vessels for bringing coals to London miscarried too, with deeper loss. These schemes, with the loss of an estate he had bought in Kent by a lawsuit, quite overset his disordered brain. He died in 1701, and was buried at Paddington, leaving two sons and a daughter. The sons, of whom one had £100 and another £60, were as great humourists as their father. They lived in a large house fronting Hyde-park, in the lane leading from Piccadilly to Tyburn, which had been built by the father, but was unfinished, and had neither staircase nor floors. Here they dwelt like hermits, recluse from all mankind, sordid and untractable, and saying the world had not been worthy of their father. Vertue in one of his manuscripts, dated 1725, begins thus:—"After long expectation I saw the inside of John Bushnell's house, the sons being both

abroad." He describes it particularly, and what fragments he saw there, especially a model in plaister of Charles II, on horseback, designed to have been cast in brass, but almost in ruins; the Alexander, and the unfinished kings. Against the wall was a large piece of his painting, a triumph, almost obliterated. He was desired to take notice of a bar of iron thicker than a man's wrist, broken by an invention of Bushnell.

[To be continued.]

## PARTRIDGE'S OPUS REFORMATUM.

[ Continued from page 114. ]

### EXTRACT VI.

Thus I have given you above twenty examples of that aspect and direction out of his own book, where it did not kill; and I could have given you more out of the same also, if I had not thought those over and above sufficient to prove the improbability of what this trifling man puts upon us for truth. Now let any impartial man seriously consider the reasons he gives to prove this figure true (which he says cost him so much pains), and especially that for his death, and compare the collection of examples I have here made with those reasons he hath given, and then tell me whether the ascendant to the square of Mars is a direction fit to be believed and depended on for the death of Oliver Cromwell; for you see here is twenty to one against it; and if like causes have like effects (without rules of exception), then I will certainly renounce astrology, and believe it no more. I dare further assure you, that the astrology which is generally made use of, studied, and



practised, is rather fit to be laughed at than believed, as you may easily see by the silly shams of Gadbury, if you compare one thing with another throughout his whole book called the Collection, which in a short time I shall also expose.

And for me to believe that this gentleman died on the ascendant to the square of Mars, after so plain a conviction of the error, when there are twenty examples, under his own hand, to prove where and when it hath missed of that effect, is to tell all mankind that I am an ignorant, credulous fellow, void both of reason and skill, and fit to be imposed upon by any one that is willing to attempt it. And for my part, when I consider that there are a great number of ingenious persons, of all qualities and degrees, in this kingdom, who understand astrology very well, and have observed the shams and cheats of this impostor, I wonder they were never called in question and exploded before now; for they will serve for no other use but to lead the young students out of their way, and bring an odium upon the science itself, when it is read by such men, who, when they observe such incoherence, are readily apt to make use of it, or any thing else they can pick up, to brand it with infamy; for which end they need not trouble themselves to read books written against it; for let them but peruse our own authors, and they will not fail to find stuff enough in them to make themselves merry at; and yet, for all this, there is a true astrology in being: little thanks to our modern authors for it.

*Objection.*—But perhaps here may arise an objection, and I would not have any thing left in the dark that now occurs to my memory; for perhaps some may say, Do you believe that it is possible for the ascendant to the square of Mars to kill at any time? or do you think it can never kill? *Answer.* Yes; that I can attest upon experience that it doth kill; and I can tell you in

several nativities in honest John's Collection, that the natives have died on the ascendant to the square of Mars and square of Saturn, though unknown to him : but it must be in such nativities where the horoscope is giver of life, for no point can be directed for death but the hyleg ; and, therefore, whosoever practiseth to the contrary to that rule, erreth, and will never do any thing well ; and you shall see more on that subject,—that no man ever yet made any famous prediction of death, but when he directed and made use of the giver of life in his operation and judgment.

Thus, I have made it plain as possible can be to any artist, or other pretender to astrology, that the rules and reasons made use of to prove the truth of the Protector's nativity are false and erroneous, and built upon such principles as are not true in themselves, neither will they hold good in other positions, to effect what they are brought here to prove. And also the major part of the directions that he there talks of will serve to any other position within half an hour or an hour, with a little variation ; but for the first, the fourth, the tenth, and the thirteenth, being those that do depend particularly on the truth of the figure, they are so ridiculously false, that they need no other arguments to expose them but their non-effect in other genitures ; and therefore I do advise all ingenious, laborious artists to compare one thing with another, after this manner, in those books sent forth into the world by our modern authors, and at last try, in their own practice, whether those rules will hold or not ; and also let them consider, whether they are not imposed upon in divers other cases, as well as in this nativity.

Lastly, I would advise Mr. John, seeing Mars hath played these tricks, and cheated him so, to proceed against him by a form

# ASTRONOMICAL TABLES FOR JANUARY, 1781.

D M	H's Long.	H's Lat.	C's Node.	h's Lat.	u's Lat.	♂'s Lat.	♀'s Lat.	♂'s Lat.					
1	25 11 48	0 12	10 8 40	1 28	1 0	0 59	1 50	2 2					
7	25 33	0 12	10 21	1 28	1 0	0 57	1 37	1 9					
13	25 20	0 12	10 2	1 29	1 1	0 55	1 22	0 17					
19	25 8	0 12	9 43	1 29	1 1	0 52	1 6	0 s 30					
25	24 57	0 12	9 24	1 29	1 2	0 49	0 48	0 9					
D M	☉	☿	♈	C's Lat.	h	f	u	m	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
1	11 34	27 3	3 s 35	14 36	20 34	11 16	4 50	18 38					
2	12 35	8 52	2 46	14 42	20 43	11 59	6 3	19 33					
3	13 37	20 46	1 49	14 49	20 55	12 30	7 16	20 32					
4	14 38	2 50	0 47	14 55	21 5	13 7	8 30	21 35					
5	15 39	15 9	0 N 19	15 2	21 16	13 43	9 43	22 40					
6	16 40	27 47	1 25	15 8	21 26	14 20	10 56	23 47					
7	17 41	10 49	2 29	15 15	21 36	14 57	12 10	24 57					
8	18 42	24 16	2 36	15 21	21 46	15 34	13 23	26 10					
9	19 44	8 8	4 13	15 27	21 55	16 10	14 37	27 24					
10	20 45	22 22	4 46	15 33	22 5	16 47	15 50	28 40					
11	21 46	6 52	5 1	15 40	22 14	17 24	17 4	29 57					
12	22 47	21 31	4 57	15 46	22 24	18 0	18 17	31 15					
13	23 48	6 12	4 33	15 52	22 33	18 37	19 31	2 35					
14	24 49	20 46	3 51	15 58	22 42	19 14	20 44	3 56					
15	25 50	5 11	2 55	16 4	22 51	19 50	21 58	5 18					
16	26 51	19 21	1 49	16 9	23 0	20 27	23 12	6 41					
17	27 52	3 17	0 38	16 15	23 9	21 3	24 25	8 5					
18	28 53	16 58	0 s 55	16 21	23 17	21 40	25 39	9 30					
19	29 54	0 26	1 44	16 27	23 26	22 16	26 53	10 56					
20	30 55	13 42	2 46	16 32	23 34	22 52	28 7	12 23					
21	31 56	26 46	3 39	16 38	23 42	23 29	29 21	13 50					
22	32 57	9 40	4 19	16 44	23 51	24 5	30 35	15 18					
23	33 58	22 23	4 46	16 50	23 59	24 41	1 49	16 47					
24	34 59	4 55	4 59	16 55	24 7	25 18	3 18	17					
25	35 17	16	4 57	17 1	24 15	25 54	4 17	19 47					
26	36 29	27	4 42	17 6	24 23	26 30	5 31	21 18					
27	37 31	28	4 14	17 11	24 30	27 6	6 45	22 50					
28	38 43	21	3 35	17 16	24 38	27 42	7 59	24 22					
29	39 55	10	2 47	17 22	24 46	28 18	9 13	25 53					
30	40 16	58	1 52	17 27	24 55	28 54	10 27	27 29					
31	41 28	49	0 52	17 32	25 1	29 30	11 41	29 4					

# ASTRONOMICAL TABLES FOR FEBRUARY, 1781.

D M	H's Long	H's Lat.	C's Node.	h's Lat.	u's Lat.	♂'s Lat.	♀'s Lat.	♂'s Lat.
1	24 45	0 12	98 1	1N 30	1N 2	0N 46	0N 28	1s 44
7	24 38	0 12	8 42	1 31	1 3	0 42	0 10	2 1
13	24 31	0 12	8 23	1 31	1 4	0 38	0 s 8	2 5
19	24 27	0 12	8 4	1 31	1 5	0 33	0 24	1 53
25	24 25	0 12	7 45	1 32	1 6	0 28	0 39	1 22
D M	☉	☿	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
1	18 7	10 50	0N 12	17 37	25 8	0 6	12 55	0 39
2	14 8	23 5	1 16	17 42	25 15	0 41	14 9	2 15
3	15 9	5II 40	2 18	17 47	25 21	1 17	15 23	3 52
☉	16 9	18 40	3 15	17 52	25 28	1 55	16 37	5 20
5	17 10	25 8	4 4	17 56	25 34	2 29	17 51	7 9
6	18 11	16 5	4 39	18 1	35 40	3 4	19 5	8 48
7	19 12	0Ω 30	4 58	18 6	25 46	3 40	20 19	10 28
8	20 12	15 17	4 59	18 11	25 51	4 15	21 33	12 9
9	21 13	0♊ 18	4 38	18 15	25 57	4 51	22 47	13 51
10	22 13	15 23	3 59	18 19	26 2	5 26	24 1	15 39
☉	23 14	0♈ 23	3 2	18 23	26 8	6 1	25 16	17 16
12	24 15	15 8	1 55	18 28	26 13	6 37	26 30	19 0
13	25 15	29 35	0 41	18 32	26 18	7 12	27 44	20 45
14	26 16	13m 40	0 s 34	18 36	26 23	7 47	28 58	22 31
15	27 16	27 23	1 45	18 40	26 27	8 22	0♉ 12	24 18
16	28 17	10 f 45	2 48	18 44	26 32	8 57	1 26	26 7
17	29 17	23 50	3 41	18 48	26 37	9 32	2 41	27 56
☉	0X 18	6v 40	4 21	18 51	26 41	10 7	3 55	29 46
19	1 18	19 16	4 49	18 55	26 45	10 42	5 9	1X 36
20	2 18	1442	5 2	18 58	26 49	11 16	6 23	3 27
21	3 19	13 58	5 0	19 2	26 53	11 51	7 37	5 19
22	4 19	26 5	4 46	19 5	26 57	12 26	8 52	7 12
23	5 19	8X 6	4 18	19 9	27 0	13 1	10 6	9 5
24	6 20	20 1	3 39	19 12	27 4	13 35	11 20	10 59
☉	7 20	1v 51	2 51	19 15	27 7	14 10	12 35	12 54
26	8 20	13 38	1 56	19 18	27 9	14 45	13 49	14 49
27	9 20	25 26	0 35	19 20	27 12	15 19	15 9	16 45
28	10 21	7 18	0N 8	19 23	27 14	15 54	16 17	18 40

# ASTRONOMICAL TABLES FOR MARCH, 1781.

D M	H's Long.	H's Lat.	C's Node.	h's Lat.	u's Lat.	♂'s Lat.	♀'s Lat.	♂'s Lat.
1	24 24	0 12	7 8 33	1 N 32	1 N 6	0 N 24	0 s 48	0 s 40
7	24 D 25	0 12	7 13	1 32	1 7	0 18	1 0	0 N 17
13	24 27	0 12	6 54	1 33	1 8	0 11	1 11	1 35
19	24 32	0 12	6 35	1 33	1 9	0 4	1 19	2 44
25	24 40	0 13	6 16	1 34	1 9	0 4	1 25	3 21
D M	☉	☿	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
1	11 21	19 18	1 N 12	19 26	27 16	16 28	17 32	20 25
2	12 21	1 Π 31	2 14	19 28	27 18	17 2	18 46	22 29
3	13 21	14 2	3 11	19 31	27 20	17 36	20 0	24 23
☉	14 21	26 56	4 0	19 33	27 21	18 10	21 14	26 16
5	15 21	10 17	4 38	19 35	27 23	18 43	22 29	28 7
6	16 21	24 8	5 2	19 38	27 24	19 17	23 43	29 57
7	17 21	8 Ω 28	5 8	19 40	27 25	19 51	24 57	1 ♀ 44
8	18 20	23 14	4 53	19 42	27 26	20 24	26 11	3 27
9	19 20	8 ♀ 20	4 19	19 45	27 26	20 58	27 25	5 8
10	20 20	23 36	3 26	19 47	27 27	21 31	28 39	6 46
☉	21 20	8 50	2 19	19 49	27 27	22 4	29 54	8 19
12	22 19	23 54	1 1	19 51	27 R 28	22 37	1 ✕ 8	9 47
13	23 19	8 ♀ 39	0 s 18	19 52	27 28	23 10	2 22	11 10
14	24 19	23 0	1 36	19 54	27 28	23 43	3 36	12 27
15	25 18	6 ♀ 55	2 44	19 55	27 27	24 15	4 50	13 38
16	26 18	20 24	3 41	19 56	27 27	24 48	6 4	14 43
17	27 18	3 ♀ 30	4 25	19 57	27 26	25 21	7 19	15 42
☉	28 17	16 16	4 55	19 58	27 26	25 53	8 39	16 33
19	29 17	28 45	5 9	19 59	27 25	26 26	9 47	17 14
20	0 ♀ 16	11 0	5 10	20 0	27 24	26 58	11 1	17 50
21	1 16	23 6	4 56	20 1	27 22	27 30	12 15	18 18
22	2 15	5 ✕ 4	4 29	20 1	27 21	28 9	13 29	18 39
23	3 14	16 56	3 51	20 2	27 19	28 35	14 44	18 50
24	4 14	28 46	3 3	20 2	27 17	29 7	15 58	18 56
☉	5 13	10 ♀ 34	2 8	20 3	27 15	29 38	17 12	18 R 51
26	6 12	22 23	1 6	20 3	27 12	0 ♀ 9	18 26	18 41
27	7 12	4 15	0 2	20 3	27 10	0 41	19 40	18 24
28	8 11	16 12	1 N 4	20 3	27 7	1 12	20 54	18 1
29	9 10	28 18	2 7	20 R	27 4	1 43	22 9	17 39
30	10 9	10 Π 35	3 6	20 3	27 1	2 14	23 23	16 57
31	11 8	23 8	3 57	20 3	26 58	2 44	24 37	16 21

# ASTRONOMICAL TABLES FOR APRIL, 1781.

D M	♂'s Long.		♂'s Lat.		☾'s Node.	♂'s Lat.		♂'s Lat.	♂'s Lat.	♂'s Lat.	♂'s Lat.	♂'s Lat.
1	24	49	0	19	58 54	1 N 34	1 N 10	0 N 15	1 N 29	2 S 57		
7	24	59	0	19	5 35	1 35	1 10	0 25	1 30	1 38		
13	25	11	0	19	5 16	1 35	1 11	0 36	1 28	0 0		
19	25	24	0	19	4 57	1 36	1 11	0 49	1 24	1 26		
25	25	38	0	19	4 34	1 36	1 11	1 3	1 19	2 25		
D M	☉	☿	♈	♉	☾'s Lat.	♊'s R ♄	♋'s R ♅	♌'s ♆	♍'s ♇	♎'s ♈	♏'s ♉	♐'s R ♊
1	12	7	6	1	4 N 37	20 3	26 54	3 14	25 51	15 41		
2	13	6	19	16	5 5	20 3	26 51	3 45	27 5	14 57		
3	14	5	2	57	5 16	20 2	26 47	4 15	28 19	14 10		
4	15	4	17	4	5 8	20 2	26 43	4 45	29 33	13 21		
5	16	3	1	36	4 41	20 1	26 39	5 15	0 47	12 33		
6	17	2	16	30	3 55	20 1	26 35	5 44	2 1	11 47		
7	18	1	1	37	2 52	20 0	26 30	6 14	3 15	11 3		
8	19	0	16	49	1 36	19 59	26 25	6 43	4 29	10 21		
9	19	59	1	57	0 14	19 58	26 20	7 13	5 43	9 42		
10	20	57	16	50	1 S 8	19 57	26 15	7 42	6 57	9 8		
11	21	56	1	23	2 24	19 55	26 10	8 11	8 11	8 37		
12	22	55	15	30	3 29	19 54	26 5	8 39	9 25	8 11		
13	23	53	29	10	4 19	19 52	26 0	9 7	10 39	7 50		
14	24	52	12	24	4 54	19 50	25 54	9 35	11 53	7 33		
15	25	51	25	14	5 13	19 49	25 49	10 2	13 7	7 22		
16	26	49	7	44	5 17	19 47	25 43	10 30	14 21	7 17		
17	27	48	19	57	5 6	19 45	25 37	10 57	15 35	7 16		
18	28	47	1	58	4 42	19 44	25 31	11 24	16 48	7 21		
19	29	45	13	51	4 6	19 42	25 25	11 51	13 2	7 30		
20	0	43	25	40	3 19	19 40	25 19	12 17	19 16	7 44		
21	1	42	7	28	2 24	19 38	25 12	12 44	20 30	8 3		
22	2	40	19	17	1 23	19 36	25 6	13 10	21 44	8 27		
23	3	38	1	11	0 18	19 33	24 59	13 36	22 58	8 55		
24	4	37	13	11	0 N 48	19 31	24 53	14 1	24 12	9 27		
25	5	35	25	19	1 53	19 29	24 46	14 26	25 26	10 2		
26	6	33	7	37	2 54	19 26	24 39	14 50	26 40	10 40		
27	7	32	20	7	3 48	19 23	24 32	15 15	27 54	11 23		
28	8	30	2	51	4 31	19 21	24 25	15 39	29 7	12 11		
29	9	28	15	51	5 1	19 18	24 18	16 3	0 21	13 2		
30	10	26	29	9	5 16	19 15	24 11	16 27	1 35	13 56		

of law, as he knows how, without doubt; and the booksellers of London say he hath very good skill in *scandalum magnatum*, for which they desire him to remember the Earl of P. First, then, let him bring a *quo warranto* against him, and take away his charter (he knows where to have judges for the purpose), unless he can shew good reason why he hath done his duty so negligently, partially, and basely, killing one part of mankind, and letting twenty escape that lay at his mercy; by which means he hath brought catholic John's reputation into doubt and question, for which he can never make him satisfaction, unless he can help him to a greater share of —. And, in the next place, have him before Father Peters, and inquisition him, for I doubt the knave is not sound in the faith, but hath a plaguy share of heresy and disobedience. How! serve honest John so! But it will be so sometimes, when Papists deal with Heretical stars,

And then let him draw up an humble address to Monsieur Titan, in the name of him and his society, in *quo humiliter monstratur*; that he hath for a long time drove on a trade of lying (but not a word of his ignorance); been cheated and abused by a sort of obstinate and disobedient stars; and that if now, at last, he pleaseth but to give his *mandamus*, that Saturn and Mars, &c. may henceforward obediently comply with all the astrological rules in fashion, that he shall be in duty bound to shew himself full as skillful as ever. And so I come to present you with the true nativity of this great General\*, without sham or trick; and the directions shall also have an equal effect in other nativities, according to the hypothesis before laid down.

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[To be continued.]

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\* See the Figure, No. VI, p. 109.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOON'S APPLICATION AND SEPARATION FROM THE DIFFERENT PLANETS.

[ Continued from page 130. ]

If the Moon separate from Venus and apply to Jupiter, it signifies noblemen, chiefly magistrates of cities, grateful, courteous, lovers of women : if the Moon decrease, it signifies the native to gain much by women, to live happy from their youth, attaining possessions, great gains, or some honourable office in the church.

The Moon separating from Venus and applying to Mars in a diurnal geniture at full or increasing, signifies misery, destruction, imprisonment, or a sudden death, by reason of the love of some one : but if in a nocturnal geniture the Moon so apply to Mars, it signifies cruel persons in great power, but subject to daily dangers and mischances.

If the Moon be transferred from Venus to the Sun, it separates the native from his parents by some bitter falling out, whereby he is cruelly burdened with want, full of troubles, but unchaste and miserable, afflicted with love, but, after youth is past, in process of time he increaseth his estate, and easily attains his desires.

If in a diurnal geniture the Moon increasing separate from Mercury and apply to Saturn, it denotes deafness, stammerers, or such as have some impediment in their speech, interpreters, priors into secret arts, tailors : but if it be a nativity by night, it signifies watermen, or men employed about the water ; but if malevolent stars afflict them, it denotes imprisonment and ill fortune to the native.

If the Moon be transferred from Mercury to Jupiter, it signifies great men, ambassadors, treasurers, stewards of noblemen, priests, rich and happy persons.

If the Moon be increasing or at full, or pass from Mercury to



Mars in a diurnal geniture, it signifies irreligious, perjured, fallacious, wicked persons, full of malice, their wickedness daily increasing, thieves, robbers, church-breakers, homicides, murderers, and for some wicked act to suffer a violent death: if it be a nocturnal geniture, and the Moon at full or increasing apply to Mars, it signifies captains, governors of cities, men in great power, but terrible tyrants, never standing long in their power, but divers ways offending, and therefore to be deposed, banished, or put to a violent death.

If the Moon separate from Mercury and apply to the Sun, it signifies men dull in their understanding, impeditied in their speech, deaf, poor wandering people, having inconstant dwelling houses, but in process of time these evils will be qualified, and after the time of youth is past, they gain a livelihood by sundry employments.

If in a nocturnal geniture the full Moon separate from Mercury and apply to Venus, it signifies men employed in public actions, getting credit and honour in all their actions, and increase of happiness: it signifies orators, men of fluent tongues, poets, gaining by women and women's affairs; makers of paintings, pictures, colours, medicines, jewellers, but living meanly\*, neither abounding nor in want, intemperate in venereous acts, and thereby getting into some disgrace: but if in a nocturnal geniture the Moon is decreasing and apply to Venus, it signifies rich and wealthy persons, having the chief government of some towns and cities, especially if the Moon be free from the beams of the Sun, and so likewise Venus: but if this conjunction be in the other

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\* By meanly is here to be understood moderately, a sense in which this word is often used by astrological writers.

places of the geniture, it signifies men always of honest actions, and gaining an estate by their own industry: if in a nativity by day the Moon decreasing be joined to Venus, and this conjunction be in the tenth house, it signifies religious persons, builders of churches, prelates, or men bearing great offices in the church: but in any other places of the geniture, this conjunction signifies mean estates occupied in arts about metals, or leather dressers, sellers of perfumes or sweet spices, polishers of precious jewels, engravers of images, builders, choristers, such as have knowledge of celestial sciences, learned in hidden and secret arts, and by such means gaining their livelihood.

[To be continued].

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE OF THE PLANETS.

[Continued from page 125.]

### OF MARS IN THE TWELVE SIGNS.

MARS in Aries forms persons of a middle size, well set, big boned, swarthy complexion, the hair sometimes light, sometimes red and curling, of an austere and fierce countenance, the mind valorous and intrepid, full of confidence and arduous enterprises, violent and rebellious, remarkably conspicuous for their love of warlike actions, and usually marked with glory and promotion.

Mars in Taurus designates persons of a middle stature, but generally rather short, well set, corpulent, the complexion not clear, the hair dark or black, the face broad, the mouth wide, prone to vicious propensities, to gluttony, drunkenness, and the illicit gra-

tification of the passions, destitute of candour and good nature, perfidiously disposed, and subject to misfortunes.

Mars in Gemini forms persons of rather tall stature, the hair sometimes brown or black; but if he be in the beginning of this sign, it is of a lighter colour, the complexion inclining to be ruddy and sanguine, especially if Mars be near the fixed star Aldebaran, the body full of symmetry and proportion, and although very ingenious, yet extremely unsettled and unfortunate, exerting their talents in the support of themselves most usually without credit and esteem.

Mars in Cancer personates bodies without due proportion, sometimes deformed, the complexion vitiated and repulsive, the hair brown and abundant, the mind generally unadorned with amiable and generous qualities, but sottish and dull, destitute of capacity, gaining a livelihood by inglorious occupations.

Mars in Leo represents persons of a tall stature, large limbs, endued with great strength, the complexion sun-burnt, the hair flaxen or of a light colour, the eyes large and commanding, the disposition choleric and hasty with passions, frequently subversive of reason, delighting in shooting and riding, and also in warlike exercises, yet noble and generous, especially to those who are studious of obliging them, possessing the finest feelings of gratitude and honour.

Mars in Virgo forms persons of a middle height, the stature well proportioned, the hair black or dark brown, the complexion not fair, but often dark and swarthy, the face generally blemished or scarred, the mind subject to extreme irritability, very hasty and revengeful, retentive of injuries, and impatient of subjection, full of conceit and caprice, not easily pleased, and, unless Mars is

configured to the benefics, these persons are generally unfortunate or subject to melancholy reverses.

Mars in Libra designates well-proportioned persons, rather tall, the hair light brown, the face oval, the complexion sanguine and ruddy, the countenance full of cheerfulness and vivacity, highly susceptible of the tender passions, the votaries of Venus, affected, opinionative, and rather boastful, yet delighting in noble amusements or diversions, neat and elegant in apparel, and though generally the objects of love and affection, yet too often the attainment of their hopes or happiness is defeated and marred.

Mars in Scorpio forms persons of a well set middle stature, inclining to corpulency, the face broad, the complexion dark and swarthy, the hair black and curling, the disposition not amiably qualified, very passionate, rash, revengeful, unsociable, and guilty of ingratitude and unkindness, yet, notwithstanding all these harsh and uncourteous inclinations, endued with some very laudable propensities and capacities, quick of apprehension, and possessing strong mental powers, excelling in whatever pursuit they follow, congenial with their active and energetic minds.

Mars in Sagittarius designates rather tall, well proportioned persons, the complexion inclining to be sanguine or ruddy, the hair brown, the visage oval, the eye quick; they are of a choleric and hasty disposition, yet large of soul, generous and bountiful, inclined to cheerfulness and mirth, fond of jovial societies, delighting in neatness and elegance, active and enterprising, loquacious, fond of applause, and ambitious of renown.

Mars in Capricorn forms persons of a mean stature, rather lean, the complexion not good, with a small head, thin face, and black lank hair, yet very ingenious, and endued with great resolution.

and prudence, a very penetrating and active mind, generally successful in their undertakings.

Mars in Aquarius represents persons of a middle stature, well proportioned, rather corpulent, the hair sandy or red, the complexion moderately clear, the disposition turbulent and unruly, addicted to controversies to the prejudice of their character, happiness, and circumstances.

Mars in Pisces represents persons of a mean size, rather short, but fleshy, uncomely, destitute of symmetry and proportion, the complexion unfavoured and bad, the hair of a light brown hue, the mind neither adorned with abilities nor virtue, but very dull and stupid, seditious and vicious, prone to lewd gratifications, guilty of extreme sensuality, dissimulation, and idleness, void of friendship, and unprofitable to society.

It is necessary to impress on our readers the necessity of observing whether the significator\* has any aspect to the benefics, as in that case the disposition is always improved. 155

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\* By significator in horary questions is meant the planet which represents any person or thing; for example, in a question concerning the property possessed by another, the ruler of the ascendant is significator of the querent, the lord of the second his property; the lord of the seventh represents the person enquired after, and the lord of the eighth his wealth. In nativities, the luminaries and the angles only are significators of life, honour, &c. and, together with Mercury, signify the abilities of the native.

[To be continued.]

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## ANSWERS TO PARADOXES.

*Answer to Paradox 1, page 60.*

THE several planets are Venus and Mercury, who have a two-fold conjunction with the Sun, both in the superior and inferior, or points of their orbits: In the first they are between the Sun and us, and then sometimes (viz. at their transits) appear like spots in his disk; and in the last the Sun is between us and them.

*Answer to Paradox 2, page 78.*

According to the corollary of the last proposition of the third book of Whiston's Euclid, "If any one should travel over the whole circumference of the earth, the way gone over by his head would exceed that which was gone over by his feet by the difference of circumferences, or by the circumference of a circle, whose semidiameter is the man's own stature." Now, suppose Anson, Drake, Cavendish, Dampier, Cook, &c. each to be two yards in height, then will the diameter be four yards; consequently the circumference will be about twelve yards.

*Answer to Paradox 3, page 78.*

If seen from the Sun, the true centre of the world's system; the primary planets move all regular and direct, though to us, being out of the centre of their orbits; they appear sometimes direct; sometimes retrograde, and sometimes stationary. For the further information of our readers, we shall give a familiar illustration of this most useful and important Paradox. Suppose you were placed in the centre of a circular race course, and whilst a horse was going round you kept your eye on him; you would see him run round the course in a regular and uniform manner, moving the whole time the same way. Again, place yourself at a consider-

a ble distance on the *outside* of the course, where you could see the horse the whole time he was going round; you would perceive on the opposite side of the course his motion to be the same as when you stood in the centre of it: on his approach you would scarcely see him move; in that part of the course *next* to you, he would move in a direction contrary to what he did at first; and again, when going *from* you, his motion would be scarcely visible. This will give a good idea of the irregular motion of the inferior planets, as seen from the earth. When *farthest* from us, their motion is said to be *direct*; when *nearest* to us, *retrograde*, because they appear to be moving back again; and when *approaching* or *going from* us, we say they are *stationary*, because, if then observed in a line with any particular star, they will continue so for a considerable time: now these appearances could not happen if they moved round the earth, which is a convincing proof of the Sun being the centre of our system.

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### NEW PARADOXES.

- IV.—A golden ball shall weigh two pounds in troy,  
 Where from the equator ten degrees doth lie;  
 But at London a different weight is found  
 Of that small ball, which difference pray expound.
- V.—The day that I was born, my father he  
 Laid down five pounds, and said it was for me;  
 And when my birth-day came, he never fail'd  
 To add five pounds (his love so much prevail'd):  
 At twenty-four, and upon my birth-day,  
 I wedded was, my portion he would pay,  
 Which was thirty-five pounds (I full twenty-four):  
 How came it that my portion was no more?

VL.—*Christians* the week's *first* day for Sabbath hold,

The *Jews* the *seventh* (as they did of old),

The *Turks* the *sixth* (as I've oft been told):

Now, good sir, pray tell to me.

How it is possible this thing can be,

That a Christian, Jew, and Turk, these three,

Being altogether in one place, may,

In and upon one and the self-same day,

Have each his own true sabbath, tell I pray.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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WE have received a letter from Ajax, and are much obliged to him for the information it contains: he may be assured that the report is totally false. The Proprietors (Davis and Dickson) pledge themselves to the public that the work shall be carried on.

As we have never seen Mr. E.'s system, we are unable to judge of its merits: as to the other subject of his letter, it is not in our power at present to give any particulars, but in all probability a public communication will shortly be made.

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ERRATA IN No. VI.—In the Figure, on the cusps of the 9th and 10th, for “*nx*” read *m*, and for “*uΔy*” read *uΔx*.

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All communications to be addressed to the Editor, post-paid, at  
Messrs. DAVIS and DICKSON, 17, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

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